BOURBONISM.

ITS EFFECT IN THE OLD DOMINION.

What Senator-Elect Harry Biddleberger, of Virginta, Has to Say About It-An Interesting Article on the Old and New-Plain Facts.

Benator-elect Harry Riddleberger, of Virginia, has contributed an interesting article to the North American Review on "Bourtonism in Virginia."

After presenting in a incid and forcible manner the whole history of the State debt of the Old Do-mitnion, be closes as follows:

minion, he closes as follows:

The Conservative Democratic party, as it delights to call itself, had been as false in its professions touching the nearo and the elective franchise as it had been concerning the debt and the schools. By a system of trickery, through disqualifications for petty offenses, and requiring the payment of a bead-tax as a prerequisite to voting, and using every means to preven its payment, they had virually disfranchised the mayro, and by a system of frauds in the counting and certifying of returns they had gunried against any accidents resulting from his casting a vote. The system was too complete to require any violence. Science in this, as in other perfected systems, had overcome friction.

houest debt is really the laggard and definiter. It is not the first time and Virginia has been made the scape-goat by her southern sisters, and her people are beginning to realize the fact. The bitterness of her former flies and the kindness of her former flow work their effects, she is beginning to learn that she is not the hewer of wood and drawer of water in peace and the bulwark in war for ingrates and also pretenders. She is beginning to look elsewhere for alliances, and to realize that she cannot thrive chained to the rotting corpse of obsciete thous. She begins to realize that a great revolution has sweep over America; that with it came new ideas, change—soch, moral, and political; that thiese she adapts herself to existing conditions of affairs she will soon lapse into oblivior and insignificance even greater than she experienced under Bourbon rule.

UNDER BEADUSTER BULS

UNDER READJUSTER RULE
she has aroused herself. Her schools have intreased from 2.491 to over 5.590; her schools from
108,074 to 220,736; her school term from three to
five months. The funds diverted have been paritally restored, and normal institutes are being
founded. Defaulters have been made to disgorge.
The electmosynary justitutions have been once
more put upon their feet. The schools and colteges have been paid what was due them. Reforms and curtailments have been made in the
management of her public institutions. The debt
question meets prompt settlement. Mainhood suffrage has been restored, with recognized constitutional qualifications. Population and capital are
attracted. Railroads are built. New industries
spring up. Mines are opened. Manufactories are
started. Vigor, thrift, and industry are seen
averywhere.

VIRGINIA IS AWARE AND ALERT. UNDER BEADJUSTER RULE .

VIRGINIA DI AWARE AND ALERT. She begins a new creer, not only materially, but in thought and action. Our people to-day are as little wedded to any old idea merely because it is old as the people of New York city, and as susceptible to the influence of reason and kindness as any upon the earth. There is a class, amail, and wowing smaller, which never learns and never leaves, reminding one of the nursery song:

There was an old owl that lived in the wood,
Wisky, wasky, weerle,
And the only time that he could sing was Piddle, faddle, feedle.

Who represent that type of Virginia manhood

Who represent that the could sing was Fiddle, faddle, feedle. Feedle.

Who represent that type of Virginia manhood history will one day record. In my opinion, the people of Virginia have reached that state of mind that Democracy has no pre-emption upon their allegiance, and Republicanism excites no terrors in their breasts. In the coming national content they will east aside the blind servitude of the past and ally thomselves with that party whose maildate is the best man and whose patform strikes them as best embodying their true interests. If, perchance, Virginia becomes a Republican State, it will be because flourbonism waked ber up to a sense of its loathsomeness, and "ye ancient flourbon" will doubtless take his flight forever to realize of bliss, creaking with his expiring groun, "bastard." Yet English bistory records that the bestard was more than once the hope and stay of the declining monarch when the sunshine pets of legitimacy had fied as cravens.

FUN IN FLORIDA.

Opening of the Season in the Land of

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, March 9.—All the North and his wife are evidently on the wing and winging their flight toward Florids. Every train is over-crowded, and all the hotels are simply overflow-ing. Unless you engage rooms beforehand the chances are that you will have the luxury of pass. ing a night in a chair. A gallant old admiral in the navy had this experience a short time since. It has generally been understood that only invalida visited Florida, but that is a great mistake. You will not see more here than at LONG BRANCH OR SARATOGA.

LONG BRANCH OR SARATOGA.

The ladies are all plump and fair, and cat their pound and a half of Northern beefsteak with great satisfaction; and the gentlemen take their refreshments with great regularity and often. This elly shows evidence of great life and activity. The frequent arrival and departure of trains and steamers gives it a lively appearance, and the large fleet of sailing vessels lying at the wharves indicative of healthful trade. There are sween twenty and thirty-I believe the exact indicative of healthful number is twenty-eight-steamers plying on the St. John's. Nearly all are from Northern waters, where they do business in summer, returning to the St. John's in the fall in time to necommodate the

NORTHERN HEURA

The same can be said of the hotel-keepers in Frierida. The affable hotel clerks and the stately landlards of Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Patatka, &c., you will find at Saratoga, Long Branch, and other fastionable watering-places next summer. Several Northern people reside here during the winter and some the year round. Among the latter is our old friend tieneral Spinner—he of the wondorful signature. The General is looking remarkably well and it would appear that he and old Time had agreed to cry quits. He was and lives in a lovely colasse, enhowered in flowers, on the banks of the St. Johns, in the hardsen edge of Jacksonville. The General's boat-house is a marvel. NORTHERN HESTRA

OF MECHANICAL INCENUITY. of Medianical Ingentity.

A child can make and lower his boats. He keeps several of these instead of carriages for the rosson that the sand is only fourteen inches deep, and a boat can glide over the water more easily than a carriage can be dragged through the sand by four mules. I was surprised to find that the General was quite a scientist. He has one of the best collection of shells in the country, and can tell you more of the geological history of Florida fran most men. Time has not effected the General in the least, and when I received his card I full disposed to step up to the office and ask change for a hundred dellar greenback. COACOCCHEE.

remains unchanged. The dust is as disagreeable, the houses are as dingy, and the climate as soft and charming as of yore. The hotels are erowded and the landlords are becoming prematurely gray by trying to give each of their guests the best room in the house. It is curious how most persons' views expand, and their wants multiply when they est away from home these they expand. when they get away from home. Almost every State in the Union is represented in St. Augustine, New York, however, has by far the strongest delegation. A large number of New Yorkers remain here the entire winter. This city possesses attrac-tions that other places in Florida do not. Its bay is large and safe, and invites the yachtmen to their favorite sport. There is a yacht club here,

was a series of athletic sports on land for the benefit of the "olia-podrida." The chief attraction was a chearact prot. A. Which many of the local politicians tried to climb, but, like their conferes in Congress, the bigher they got the more they exposed themselves. This city, as you are aware, is intensely loyal to the "Lost Cause." Like most other pinces where a hostile shot was never heard, and a Federal bayonet never seen, the people were exceedingly valuate, and wanted to die in the last ditch. An amusing thing occurred here a few years since, General Grant came down here and was received with the greatest Coolness. The women would not even walk on the same side of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate General Control of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate of the street with him. A very short time after that the confiderate were thrown across the streets, as if to honor a victorious beto returning from the signest honors. Arches were thrown across the streets, as if to honor a victorious beto returning from the graph of the Seminoles, it would seem only natural that the Foridans should show some little gratitude. It is understood that Laring is working for the United States Senate. It would be a bad thing for Florida if he should succeed our friend Jones. The mercury is only 80° in the shade, but it bids fair to improve.

COACOOCHEE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. MISS RECK. By Tri.nuny Holf. New York: G W. Carleton & Co. Washington: James J. Chap prior to require any violence. Science in this, as in other perfected systems, had overcome friction. The Profile of vincins, and overcome friction. The profile of vincins, and the perfected systems, had overcome friction. They are as imple and of contilinate of the profile of the perfect of systems, had overcome friction. They are a simple and of contilinate profile of the perfect of systems and the perfect of the Hourhous they do not know who there are cortain amount of they are a simple and of contilinate profile of the hourhous they do not know who the tendence as siccassful investigation of the qualities that go to make a siccassful investigation of the qualities that go to make the dupes of the Hourhous they do not have and salire pleasant to contemplate in this writer a certain amount of the perfect of the perfect of the perfect of the perfect of the content of the perfect of the perfect of the perfect of the perfect of the content of the perfect of the perfec We do not know who Tilbury Holt is, and

The April number of the North American Review contains the following interesting table of con-tents: L-"The Crisis in Utah," Governor Eti H. Murray: II.—"Why They Come," Edward Self; III.—"Anti-Vaccinism," Dr. Henry Austin Martin IV.—"The Civil-Service Reform Controversy," E. L. Godkin; V.-"A National Militia," Albert Ord-L. Godkin; V.—"A National Militia," Albert Ord-way; VI.—"The Ruius of Central America" (Part X.), Desire Charmay; VII.—"Bourbonism in Vir-ginia," Senator II. H. Riddleberger. The final article, by Senator Riddleberger, is an able exposi-tion of the views of those in Virginia who have the best interests of that grand old State at heart, and who desire to emancipate her from the thraidom of the Bourbon party and place her on the road of progress and prosperity. It will be read with deep interest.

The American Law Magazine is the title of a new publication, under the able editorship of J. R. Martindale, of Chicago, the first number of which startinate, of Chicago, the first humber of which has been received. It proposes to publish every month all recent decisions of any importance in all of the State, Supreme, and Federal Courts, besides numerons original articles by eminent lawyers. The initial number appears to fully sustain the promises made in the prospectus, and the magazine will prove of great interest and value to the members of the legal profession.

Literary Notes.

Leslie Stephens, the author of the "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," has just completed a treatise under the title of "The Principles of Ethies," which Messrs, Putnam expect to have ready in April,

In the notice of George Augustus Sala's new book, "Paris Herself Again," in last Saturday's RE-PUBLICAN, an omission was made as to the dealer in this city from whom the book was received— Mr. Robert Beall, 495 Pennsylvania avenue.

The new edition of Dr. Holland's complete writings, by Charles Scribner's Sons, has been very extensively noticed by the press in all sec-

From J. H. Bufford's Son's, the publishers, through L. P. Griffith & Co., of Baltimore, we have received a beautifully engraved picture of the late President Garfield and family, and also a fine lithograph of the home at Mentor. The like-nesses in the family group are all excellent, and the picture will be an ornament to any parlor.

The April number of Harper's Monthly will be found one of the stronger in recent side.

will have striking pictorial features, and is said to bristle with crisp opinions and entertaining reminiscences. Of special interest are the comments on famous singers, and the descriptions of the interiors of the old historic theatres and operations of New York, and of the fashionable authences that used to gather in the Astor Place Opera-House.

The fan," somebody has written, " is the sceptre with which woman rules the world." It has undoubtedly been a devastating weapon in many a fair hand, and it has a complex and curious hisan engravings of some celebrated tans, once held by the beauties of the courts of Louis XV, and VVI, and now on exhibition at the rooms of the society of becoming Art. It will also give an increasing description of them from the pen of a sew York lady who is skilled in all that pertains of tans.

"The Mysteries of the Court of Louis Napoleon," by Emile Zola, just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is a strong and realistic novel, written in the style that has made Zola famous the world over. It has absorbing interest, for in it he lays bare in thrilling language the inner life, intrigues, vices, and corruptions of the court of Louis Napoleon and those who formed it.

A Collection Under Difficulties of Brothers in the gravity and decorum of the meeting of Woman's Preceding and decorum of the meeting of Woman's Preceding and decorum of the meeting of Woman's Preceding Under Difficulties.

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The corruptions of the time are pictured with no uncertain hand, and pen-and-ink portraits of well-known public men of the period are given the court of the per

PROSPECTUS

The Weekly National Republican,

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T is devoted to News, Politics and General Information. It is the Best Newspaper published at the seat of Government, and in all matters pertaining to Governmental, Political and Social affairs at the National Capital, is superior to leading papers of other chief cities of the Union.

During the sessions of Congress it will furnish a satisfactory report of the proceed, and will at all times give complete and reliable information of the official doings in the various Executive Departments.

A faithful record will be given of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, assignments, and other matters of interest connected with the Army and Navy.

In politics, it will be Stalwart Republicanand an

Earnest Champion of Liberalism Against Bourbon Democracy,
and will advocate in a fearless and independent manner what shall appear to be for the
best interests of the country.

A large space will be devoted especially to the Agricultural and Producing Interests
of the Country.

A large space will be devoted especially to the Agricultural and Flouding Interest of the Country.

It will furnish a record of the interesting social events of the day, making its Society Department a feature. The location of The Republican gives it superior facilities for presenting to its readers faithful reports of all that occurs at the national centre of Literature, Science and Art, while its intercourse with public men enables it to make a special feature of the Social and Political Events and Gossip peculiar to the National Capital. In Telegraphic Communications with all parts of the world reached by the wires, it will contain a full record of the latest occurrences at home and abroad. Its special correspondence from all parts of the world will be an interesting feature. In its editorials and its Foreign and Domestic News, the management intend to maintain the highest standard, and make such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the requirements of a first-class newspaper. Sample Copies sent Free.

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HALLET KILBOURN, MANAGER. ----

United States House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1882. To the Anti-Bourbon Voters of the Southern States:

To the Anti-Bourbon Voters of the Southern States:

The undersigned, Members of Congress from Southern States, desirous of promoting the union and cordial co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements in our section, in the good work of breaking up what has been a solid Bourbon South, heartily recommend that our constituents and friends do all in their power to extend the circulation of The Weekly National Republican.

Its political Editor, George C. Gorham, has shown such power and judgment in his advocacy of liberalism in Virginia, that we want the benefit of his work in other Southern States. He has the true idea of the political situation at the South, and we are confident that his liberal counsels will do great good in producing good understandings between the Northern and Southern people, and friends of the Administration.

We hope to see The National Republican widely circulated throughout the entire South.

L. C. HOUK, Second District, Tennessee.
A. H. PETTIBONE, First District, Tennessee.
WM. R. MOORE, Tenth District, Tennessee.
JOHN PAUL, Seventh District, Virginia.
R. T. VAN HORN, Eighth District, Missouri.
O. HUBBS, Second District, North Carolina.
NICHOLAS FORD, Ninth District, Missouri.
JOHN F. DEZENDORF, Second District, Va.
JOSEPH JORGENSEN, Fourth District, Va.
M. G. URNER, Sixth District, Maryland.

PETERSBURGH, VA., January 4, 1882.

DEAR MR. KILBOURN: It gives me pleasure to commend *The National Republican*—so well and ably edited—to the earnest friendship of those who would uphold the Constitution and the laws, discourage sectional lines and class logislation, foster public education, and respect the rights and care for the proper interests of all the people of a common country.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM MAHONE.

The Weekly National Republican is just what is needed in the South. Independent Democrats who refuse to act with the Bourbon organization will find it, as the Virginia Readjusters have, a fearless, outspoken, and judicious promoter of harmony and co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements at the South. I wish it success.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1882.
I recognize in the recent views and spirited tone of The National Republican, in its treatment of Southern politics, a broad, comprehensive, and patriotic statesmanship, and I believe that its circulation in Texas would materially aid liberal and progressive forces. G. W. JONES, M. C., Fifth District, Texas.

LE DUC'S FOLLY.

Potter's American Monthly for April will contain a very interesting article on the late President Garfield, and among the illustrations which will accompany the article will be superior engravings.

It is well known that Commissioner Le Duc started A New York lady of letters has written a novel of New York upper society, with the title, "A Transplanted Rose." It is a very faithful and entertaining reflection of the more intimate anatomy of the highest social gauglia, and it is income. facts brought out during the House depate on the agricultural appropriation bill that the restoration of an ancient colonial mansion, the establishment of a fashionable resort, and the introduction of East Indian architecture were jucluded in Le Duc's scheme of tea culture. The place leased was outh Carolina, and the ruins of his house, burned during the Revolution, still remath, and are often visited by pleasure parties. Near by is a big pond, inhabited by a famous old siligator. The place has 200 acres, thirty clear of trees, and the lease for twenty years was obtained by Le Duc for \$\frac{1}{2}\$, which he had specially coined in commemoration of the institution of the institution of the culture. intograph of the home at Mentor. The likenesses in the family group are all excellent, and
the picture will be an ornament to any partor.

The April number of Harper's Monthly will be
found one of the strongest in respect of its illustrations that have been issued. In other respects it
is particularly varied and interesting; but the
drawings of Messes. Reinhart, Abbey, Frost, Moran,
and Du Matrier are of exceptional note, both as to
number and importance, and in the remarkable
quality of their engraving.

Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville
Courier-Journal, will contribute a curious paper
to the April Contary on the "Oddities of Southern
Life." It deals mainly with the humorous side
of Southern character in the days before the wan,
and contains also the author's views of the changes
for the better that have grown out of the new and
more wholesome relations between the North and
the South.

Mr. Richard Grant While's second paper on
"Opera in New York," in The Century for April,
will have striking pictorial features, and is said to
bristle with crisp opinions and entertaining reminiscences. Of special interest are the comments
on famous singers, and the descriptions of the interiors of the old historic theatres and operahouses of New York, and of the fashionable audiences that used to gather in the Astor Place

The Democratic Statistics of the cannel of the new forms and contained and nore
wholesome relations and entertaining reminiscences. Of special interest are the comments
on famous singers, and of the fashionable audiences that used to gather in the Astor Place

The Democratic Years was obtained in commensorable
of the picture will be to gather in the Astor Place

The Democratic Campaign Committee.

The Democratic Campaign Committee. Immediately after the adjournment of the House Wednesday a meeting of the members of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee consisting of one member from each of the thirty-one States and Territories having a Democratic tain engravings of some celebrated tans, once held by the beauties of the courts of Louis XV and XVI, and now on exhibition at the rooms of the Committee on the Judiciary for the Society of Decorative Art. It will also give an interesting description of them from the pen of a New York lady who is skilled in all that pertains to fans.

A translated German novel of no small excellence is in the press of George W. Harfan, New York, to wit: George Horn's "Count Sylvius," a book whose success and interest in its own language has prompted its translation for the benefit of English readers. A writer of less metaphysical fiction than Spielhagen and associated in some sense with the better school of Heyse, Horn has yet to be introduced to American readers of German literature. His descriptive skill, lice analysis of character, and cleverness of plot are likely to place him high upon their list. Mr. Harfan also has in press a novel of Southern life, entitled "The Homestretch," by Miss M. A. Collins, of Tennessee, and a volume of reminiscences by an old New York, a brane C. Dayton, entitled "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York."

"The Mysteries of the Court of Louis Napoleon," representation in the House, was held in the cas of the Committee on the Judiciary

A Collection Under Difficulties The gravity and decorum of the meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Missionary Society, in the Tuesday, was nearly upset by an incident which occurred during the taking up of the collection.

One of the ladies was requested to take up the collection, but was unable to find a plate or a basket. Not having the resource which the masnies in. Finally, with a woman's ready wit, she seized upon a large Japanese fan, and with the approving glances of the assembled indies began to use it as a collection blad indies began to use it as a collection place. Her progress was watened with considerable interest, and the skill displayed in restraining the tendency of the restless nickels to roll of was much admired. Conscious of the admiration excited, and perhaps rendered a little nervous by the publicity sud novelty of the position, she had nearly reached the last of the contributors when a loss of balance in the fan, groaning under the accumulated richness, caused it to topple to one side, and the enline collection lingist on the floor. This result caused a general lating and the fair collector was assisted by the rest of the necting in restoring the wayward come to the leasthen. GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS,

The New Quartermaster-General, Takes Possession of His Office. General Rufus Ingalls, the new Quarts General of the Army, without any ceremony or formality whatever, has taken possession his new desk. General Ingalls was born in Vincinia and went to West Point for July 1, 1829, and graduated in 1813, when he was commissioned in the Mounted Rifles. He was pro-moted to second licutement in March, 1845, and niry), in which he became captain October 22, 1854. Prior to this date (January 12, 1848) he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, but retained his regimental commission until pro-moted to major and quartermaster January 12, 1802. He was promoted to Heutenant-col-onel and deputy quartermaster-general July 28, 1800, and to colonel and assistant-quarter-master-general the next day. After leaving West Point he served at Fort Jessup, Louisians, 1835-45; Fort Leavenworth, 1845-46, until the Mexican was broke out. We was activated Mexican war broke out. He was actively engaged in the war until 1847, when he was placed on recruiting duty until 1848. He was engaged at the action at Embudo January 19, 1847, and the assault on Pueblo de Taos, February 4, 1847. On being appointed assistant quartermaster he pro-ceeded on duty with troops by sea to California, being appointed assistant quartermaster he proceeded on duty with troops by sea to California,
where he served at Monterey and Los Angeles in
1848-49; was at Fort Vancouver, Oregon, 1849-52;
at Fort Yuma in 1853, and in that year was ordeted to Washington, and served until 1854, and
amin in 1855-59. In 1854-59 he was attached to
Colonel Sieptoe's expedition, which marched from
Fort Leavenworth via Sait Lake to San Francisco.
In 1856 he returned to his old post at Vancouver,
where he served until 1869, and was a member of
the commission on the Indian war claims of Oregon.
On the breaking out of the rebellion he went from
Washington to Fort Pickens, Florida, where he
took part in the defense of that post from April 25
to July 10, and then returned North. His service
in the Army of the Potomac from its organization
until July 19, 1862, when he became chief quartermaster, and thence until the end of the war, is part
of the grand distory of that noble sarmy. In September, 1861, he was made a lieutenant-colonel
and aide-de-camp: May 23, 1866, was promoted to
brigadier-general of volunteers. He was
keet until mustered out September 1, 1866, being
then brevet major-general of volunteers. He was
brevetted first lieutenant to date February 4, 1847,
for gallantry at the conflicts of Embudo and Tass,
and during the war was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general 1919 8, 1884,
for distinguished services, and major-general
March 18, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. Since the rebellion he has been on duty as
chief quartermaster at the several military geographical divisions of the army, except for the
time when general M. C. Meigs was absent on
duty in Europe (1876-7) when he was assigned
by fresident Grant as acting Quartermaster-General.

CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE.

CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE. [The following lines are the only authorized nes, and all others attributed to the author are base impositions upon the public:]

The charge of the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade, Down the bar, up the bar, thousands of tourists, Thousands of strangers, drew to the galley—and stayed. For Jedges and Kernals—Three Hundred—just glided

Then, mad, the travelers glared—and musticated pin. Beer! Fall into line!" yelled the Jedges, and they fell and obeyed.
The galland obeyed.
The galland Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade.
Hark! Eattle and clatter! How the blades did ply! Shook like an aspen the caterer, diamayed. Awful the carnage—the chicken then slayed By the gallant Turee Hundred, whose glory will neve

Up the bar, up the bar, pushed the Reavy Brigade. Fell like a coffee-pot.

For the a code-pot,

Burst like a beer-bottle,

Crashed like a bouse a-fire,

Broke through the crust of dough,

Drove through the midst of the foe,

Demoishing potatoes,

Despolling tomatoes,

And playing the devil with steaks,

This numerous heat. This numerous hest, Preding upon toast, Are one and all presented with cakes,

FUTURE EXISTENCE. Something About the Bellef in Immor tality-Early Teachings.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: Henry Ward Beecher recently said in one of his sermons: "If ten thousand scientific men assure me there is no proof of immortality I have that In me that assures me of it." For a reply to Mr. Beecher I shall refer him to a portion of an arti-cle which appeared in The Republican of August 3, 1881, which asks a question and gives the an-awer—viz: "How is it that a belief in a future state of existence has taken such a strong hold on the minds of the people? It is because you have taken our infant children before they had ideas of their own and warped them in the Sunday school, and filled their little heads, not with knowledge, but beliefs; and when they get older they cannot throw it off. To illustrate: Teach a child about ghosts, witches, and hobgoblins, and you may afterward educate him, put him through college but let him pass a graveyard at night, see some-thing he cannot account for; what is the first idea that comes into his mind? A ghost! He stops and begins to reason with himself: 'Why, there is no such thing in nature as a ghost; my education tells me better than that; where did I got that

stupid idea from?' It will TROUBLE DIM AT FIRST to think how he got it; at last he brings his mind back to his childhood days, when his old nurse, r some one who had the ears of him used to frighten him with ghost stories. Now, that ab-surd idea has clung to him in spite of his education, and that is why so many believe as they do."

I was greatly surprised that an advanced and original thinker like Beecher had not broken way from the apron-string of his early training. Has man a soul? First, what is soul? The lexico. says it is the immortal part of a man, but it does not tell us which part of a man that is. It certainly cannot mean the body, because that decomposes; it cannot be the mind, for that often per ishes before the body; it cannot be thoughts, for they are born and die the same instant. To illustrate, I make a motion with my hand. What is that motion? Can you analyze it? No: because it is not matter. It is an effect. What becomes of it? It is dead; it was born and died the same in stant. Can I ever make the same motion again? No, but I can make another one like it, and still another, but not the same, for it was made at another time. I think a thought; can I think it

WHAT IS THOUGHT? Not matter, but one effect produced by matter, of course. What has become of the first thought? Born and died the same instant. If I were to live a thousand years my thoughts might be similar but not the same. I feel aware that I am on dan gerous ground to attack the foundation of spirit-ialists and Christians. But just give us one fact to prove the immortality of the soul. Notwithto prove the immortality of the soul. Notwithstanding the clumally put up job, preferring
eighteen hundred years ago to kill a man and
bring him to life again, it has been ascertained
that a man will live several days on the cross;
therefore His death was only a pretense. It is
true, perhaps, that He was stuck with a spear; but
as blood and water came forth it shows that He
was not struck in a vital part. This miracle, as
it was called, was necessary at the time to establish the new religion and the immortality of the
soul. We are assuming, of course, the whole thing
to be fact, which requires proof. The way in
which the body was

true; literally their eyes were opened and they waw everything, as it was. They discovered themselves naked; they had not known that before. Now, why

that story, which he must have known they would find to the courtery; then why did he deceive them? To make them doubt, to make them investigate, for they were like inexperienced children, whose credulity would intuice them to believe everything they heard. So the first lesson taught them was, if they could not believe that Being who called himself their Maker, they were never to believe anything without investigation, that even a gentleman who stands in a pulpit, calling himself God's servant, will bear investigation. Too much honor cannot be bestowed upon Colonel Ingersell, the great champion of mental liberty, the man who had the boldness to show us that the door was open to our pent-up thoughts without danger of stocks or stake, pistols or whipping-posts. DID GOD THEE TRIBE PROPER

JUSTICE, LABOR, CHARITY.

Distress in Washington.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:
A most laudable and sensible endeavor has been made in Washington to provide for cases of destitution and distress. The Associated Chari-ties organize to protect both the needy and the helpers of the needy. The basis of their work is the proper and just one to provide employment instead of bestowing alms. This is the only principle on which individuals or communities can maintain self-respect and moral health. The difficulties which attend the smooth and perma-nent working of this system are the same as prevent the securing of an equitable adjustment of work and trade life everywhere. At the head-quarters of the Associated Charitles Mrs. Sara quariers of the Associated Charities Mrs. Sara Spencer, on her own responsibility, has started an industrial enterprise to meet the urgent necessi-ties of women who must have bread or periab. What is the first obstacle which appears? It is an obstacle of hideons features and gigantic pro-portions. It is the competition which heartless menopoly offers, a memopoly fed by the heart's-blood of underpaid working women. In New York, where York, where THOUSANDS OF SEWING GIRLS

and women are forced into the service of employ-ers as souliess as the machines with which they operate and of which they are only an appendage of brains and skill, shirts are made at the lowest possible price. It seems a farce to protend there is any pay for the work in them. One cent apiece! Think of it, thoushless man and women; think is any pay for the work in them. One cent apiece! Think of it, thoughtless man and woman; think of it! And these shirts are offered to the people of Washington to underbid the garments that can be made by the women of this city, who must have either work or almost starve. There is a kind of missionary work more important, that would be more sanctifying, soul-saving, and redeeming than all that religion ever has or ever can accomplish without it. It is the teaching and practice that will establish justice in work and trade life. A man or a woman who can peacefully and with satman or a woman who can peacefully and with sat

that will establish justice in work and trade life. A man or a woman who can peacefully and with satisfaction perform religious services toward God while they wear garments fashioned by hands that stitch into them the weariness and anguish of underpaid labor needs more than regeneration; they

NEED A LIGHTNING SHROKE
from the very throne of eternal justice. They need electro-magnetizing with the golden rule. Who would be willing as a price of existence to make shirts of any kind at one cent a piece, or at four cents, which hundreds of women do-flifty cents a dosen? Who would be willing to work ten, twelve, fourteen hours a day unceasingly for ten, twenty, thirty, or even fifty cents a day? You pay say, "Oh, the price of labor is regulated by supply and demand." A He—a moustrous lie! A substruge of the carclessness, thoughtlessness, and selfishness that falls to do to its neighbor what it would have its neighbor do were respective positions reversed. You, man and woman, who first of all when you purchase a garment buy where you can obtain the lowest price, you are one of the inslividual members of the community who combine and compire to rob the makers of the garments of their instruments of their instruments of their instruments of their instruments of their past reward, and thus to lower the price of work. Press this truth into your souls when you seek satisfaction in saving a few cents or dollars on the price of a ready-made garment, that what you have saved to your purses is the very cost of YOUR SISTER'S LIFE.

which has been wrought into the garment. Why should Washington people buy garments made in New York when women in Washington are suffering for the necessaries of life and could maintain an homorable livelihood would Washington people furnish them garments to make at a fair remuneration? The enterprise of Mrs. Spencer is a more needful, just, philanthropic, and every way meritorious endeavor than exists elsewhere in the city. Every community that provides not for its own members is worse than infide—it is most own members is worse than infide—it is most account. That housest women willing to work should lack the support of the community in furnishing well-paid employment is worse than heathenish. Religion that fails to enforce bonest payment of what it housestly costs to produce a garment is not the religion for an honest soul! When to buy cheap is to rob labor the eighth commandment is as surely violated as when one abstracts the contents of

Moreover, it is a more dastardly and degrading robbery to the thief, because under a pretense of honest dealing. Christianity and philanthropy need seek to more urgent or worthy field of missionary labor, than that of securing list remuteration to work, especially woman's work, Women of fine sensibilities and tastes, as well as women of less refinement, are ground between the pression necessities of existence and the desperate or degrading resources of civilization, for the degradation of womanhood secures the best remuneration and living. I heard to my astonishment and indignation that a woman inquired at the work rooms, 1413 F street, the prices of garments for sale there, and remarked "she would like to buy there, but she could get them cheaper elsowhere." She would like to get the garments for less than they cost, to take the nice work that fashioned them without paying for it. A PURSE THAT BELONGS TO ANOTHER.

paying for it.

WASHINGTON SHOULD SAVE

Its own citizens from the distress and humiliation of indigence, instead of sending to New York for ready-made garments made by defrauded, wretched woman's labor. To do this home industry should be well natronized and well paid. No human rights are of any await unless the rights of industry are secured—the right to both opportunity and reward. The supreme demand of American civilization and of the hour is to secure to every person the opportunity to earn a livelihood and to reap the profits of industry. If we believe that God hears the sighing of the needy—we know that an hour of judgment must come—will any woman be glad in such hour to present the cheapest garments as her certificate of indifference to the heart-throbs of anguish and despair that fashioned the tucked, ruffled, and neatly made ward-robe she has worn without counting the cost? A cheapness that is injustice to the worker, a robber of industry, is quite too costly for an unright soul. heapness that is injustice to the an upright soul of industry, is quite too costly for an upright soul LUCINDA B. CHANDLER.

The Tottering Empress Engenie. To-day I saw that former beauty, the former Empress of France, entering her temporary London residence. The tall, erect, and stately figure is bent and drooping; the queenly air is akin to that of the mendicant; the fair locks in their luxuriant wealth of tresses are white as the driven snow, and thin and scanty in appearance; the large, expressive, and animated eyes, half violet and half bine in recurrent thits, are gray, watery, and leaden-looking; the oval face is wrinkled and worn by cruel care, and the iduals of beauty is supplanted by a separchral whiteness. It has been my lot to see other queens in exite other magnates dethroned, but no one so strongly arouses sympathed sorrow as dees this widowed, childies, parentiess, isolated ex-Empress. But one consoling confort is hers. It is in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and comforting the afficied. Where the poor wear not their wants on their sleeves there you will find the prematurely aged and tottering lady, rescuing a social wicels and holding out a hopeful beacon.—Buffulo Courier. uriant wealth of tresses are white as the driven

It is rumored that a prominent grocery house of New York will establish a tobacco factory at Dur-ham, N. C. In several localities in the South corn is being made the chief and cotton a secondary crop to the present season.

A company has been formed at Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of building a cotton factory, which

for the purpose of building a cotton factory, which is to be located in Newton.

Philip Frink, of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, died on the 9th instant. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and drew a pension from the Government up to his death.

The Norfolk and Southern Company has purchased the Jamesville and Washington (N. C.) Railroad and the steamers in connection therewith. The carly extension of the road from Washington to Newbern is expected.

Texas has begun the shipment of cotton to California by rail. The first cargo, consisting of one hundred bales, possed over the roads last week. The interchange of wheat and cotton between the States named will soon become a common commercial transaction.

During the month of February there were 5,278,262 feet of yellow vine lumber shipped from Jacksonville, Fia., against 3,554,581 feet for the same month of last year. This does not include the amount shipped by way of Fernandina and Jacksonville Hallroad.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE.

melette and Fromage, Scalloped Tomatoce, Custard Pudding, Charlotte Russe, Snowballs, Rice Meringue, Doughnuts, White Mountain Cake, &c.

To lovers of the decoction there is nothing more refreshing than a fragrant, steaming cup of coffee; and yet it is difficult to find two or more of them who exactly agree as to the proper method of preparing it. These who are fond of strong, black coffee insist that the French plan or drip coffee is the only way to make it—and this kind, without doubt, does retain the delightful aroma better than any other. Old-fashioned housekeepers still elling to the boiling method, and the various kinds of apparatus invented in the way of coffee pots may be reckoned by the dozen. If you were to sak some of the veterans of a score of years ago how to make good coffee, they would tell you—no doubt remembering the warmth and comfort brought by such a cup after a cold and weary march over Southern plains and hilly uplands—the only way to make it is as follows: "Fill a lincup with water, place it over some live coals, and when it boils throw in one or two tablespoonfuls of ground coffee, boil it five minutes, and drink it as hot as it is possible to do so." Whichever method is followed, however, it is important that the berry staself should be of the very best quality, whether Mocha, Java Laguayra, or Rio is used. It is also important that it is properly roasted. If not parched enough or if overdone the flavor will be greatly impaired, and it is better to have it ground just before using it.

OMELETTE AU FROMAGE.

Break into a bowl seven or eight fresh eggs. Season with salt and pepper, and add a small

Break into a bowl seven or eight fresh eggs. Season with sait and pepper, and add a small quantity of water, which will make the omelette more delucate. Heat them weit with a beater, and addisome grated cheese and small lumps of butter, Pour all into a heated omelette pan in which some butter has been melted, and fry it quickly a delicate brown. Fold it over when done and serve very hot. SCALLOPED TOMATOES,

Butter a baking-dish and atree bread crumbs over the bottom. Skin and alice firm, ripe tomstoes—or canned tomatoes can be used. Arrange a layer of the fruit and one of the crumbs alternately until the dish is full, taking care to have the crumbs on top. Add butter, pepper, and sait to each layer. Bake in a quick oven until the tomatoes are done and the whole is nicely browned. Serve in same dish. CUSTARD PUDDING.

CUSTARD PUDDING.

Boil one pint of milk, with a small stick of cinnamon in it; add sogar to taste, and pour it over two tablespoonfuls of flour which have been rubbed smooth with some cold water. When it is cool add four beaton eggs and pour it into a buttered mold and steam it about one hour. Turn it out and serve with sauce or with melted jelly poured around it.

CHARLOTES RUSSE (WITHOUT EGGS).

CHARLOTTS RUSSE (WITHOUT EGGS).

Pour one cup of cold water over half a box of Cox's gelatine. When it is dissolved pour over it one cup of boiling milk and set it away to cool. Add to one quart of sweet cream as much sifted augar and the inside of a vanilla bean as will please the taste. When the gelatine is beginning to congeal whip the cream to a froth and continue to whip it for some time, and add the gelatine gradually to it. Have a glass dish or a mold lined with slices of home-made sponge cake, and pour the mixture into it, and let it stand in a cold place until it is thoroughly congealed.

SNOW-BALLS.

Four into a porcelain-lined kettle one quart of new milk and add sugar and flavoring to taste, and let it come to a boil. Mix six tablespoonfuls of corn starch with cold water until it is quite smooth and sit it into the boiling milk. Let it boil two or three minutes and beat it hard to avoid lumps. Fill some tea cups about half full with the mixture, and when it is cold turn on upon a flat dish and serve with cream or with boiled custard poured around them.

RICE MERINGUE.

Put into an carthen pudding dish one quart of new milk and a carthen pudding dish one quart of new milk and a carthen pudding dish one quart of new milk and a sand cough define.

boiled custard poured around them.

RICE MERINGUE.

Put into an carthen pudding dish one quart of new milk and a small cupful of rice. Let it simmer on the back part of the stove until the rice is quite soft. This will require several hours, but do not let it both. When done add the yolks of four eggs and half a cup of sugar. Let it both up once and remove it at once from the fire. When it is cold add juice and grated rind of one lemon, Pour it into the dish in which it is to be served and cover the top with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten with four usbiespoonful of sugar. Stand it in the oven for a few minutes to harden and serve cold.

Beat together one egg, one cup of sugar, and a tablespoonful of butter. Dissolve one teaspoonful of such mixture. Flavor with lemon and add to it from which has been sifted with two teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar, one teaspoonful of backing powder, and a stime until it is stiff enough to handle. Roll our into rings and fry them in boiling lard.

Beat to a cream three quarters of a cup of butter and two cups of sugar. Flavor with almon and do not cup of sugar and three cups of flour which has been sifted with two teaspoonful of butter into rings and fry them in boiling lard.

Beat to a cream three quarters of a cup of butter and two cups of sugar. Flavor with almond. Add one cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs, and three cups of flour which has been sifted with two teaspoonsful of cream-tartar. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in the milk before adding it to the mixture. The eggs must be beaten very light and stirred in the last thing. Bake in jelly-cake pans, and when it is cold spreadsoft icing between the layers.

MUSH MUPPINS.

and stirred in the last thing. Bake in jelly-cake pans, and when it is cold spreadson iclug between the layers.

MUSH MUFFINS.

Stir one tablespoonful of lard into a quart of hot cornimeal mush. When it is cold add three eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a small courful of good yeast, a cupful of milk, and sufficient flour to make a dough. When it is light roll it out about an inch thick and cut out into round cakes. Place them on buttered tims and let thou puff up, and then bake thom about fifteen minutes in a quick oven, or, if preferred, upon a griddle.

RASPIERRY ROMAN FUNCH.

To one quart of water add one pounde and a quarter of loaf sugar. Take a gill measure and pour in some French brandy, neach brandy, and Jamaica rum—about the same quantity of each until it is fulli—and add it to the water with hair a pint of raspherry juice and the grated rud and juice of two lemons. Stir all well together and freeze like ice cream.

FRIED SALEIFY.

Scrape, wash, and grate on a coarse grater six or eight salisity roots; add one egg well beaten, sall, pepper, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and a gill of milk. Drop the mixture, a spoonful at a time, into hot lard or butter and fry a nice brown.

Select a round of beef weighing about fourteen pounds and remove the bone. Mix together three-quarters of a pound of salt, half a pound of brown sugar, two ounces of prilverized saltpeire, one teaspoonful of black pepper, and the same of greand cloves and all-spice. Rub the beef thoroughly with this mixture for eight days and keep it packed in a large earthen pan, pouring the piekle that may form about it over it every day. Keep it in a cool, days have to work it over the very day. Reep it in a cool, day have the ready to cook it make a dressing of ince bread-crumbs, some chopped ance or butter, pepper, and, cloves, nutueg, and mace. Make deep linchsions all over the meat and press the dressing in as far as possible. The a piece of tape around it and saw it up in a coarse cloth. Place it in a kettle of cold water and boil it for twe ho

with wine. Keep the side with the dressing in it op while cooking. Serve cold.

STEWED RABBET.

While cally and cut it into pieces of a convenient after the poor wear not it perfect the mild.

It is runnored that a prominent groomy house of land piece. Add one one of brite it simmer wenty indices. Thicken the gray with a table-spoon indices while it into a serve it it is also on their same wenty indices. Thicken th

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Gross Earnings, Operations, Expenses,

and Net Earnings.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the House, a statement of the gross carnings, operating, exenses, and net carnings of the Pacific Railroads luring each year from the date of their completherefore His dealt was only a preference. It is true, perhaps, that He was stuck with a spear; but therefore His dealt was colleged to the war of 1212, and drew a pension from the Government up to his death.

The Norfolk and Southern Company has purches all the spear; but as blood and water came forfil it shows that He was not struck in a vital part. This miracle, as his blood and water came forfil is shown that He was not struck in a vital part. This miracle, as his blood and the time to establish the new roligion and the time to establish the body out without breaking the Kings shows it to have been no miracle. Why did they not take the body out without breaking the Kings and the southern control of the c The totals are as follows: Central branch